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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
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April 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 67° 3 p.m. 74°  
Humidity 93.

April 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67° 3 p.m. 70°  
Humidity 97.

7920

日八初月三

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

四拜禮 號八十月四英港

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### ENORMOUS CONCENTRATIONS OF ENEMY MEN AND GUNS.

##### FORCING TACTICS STILL CONTINUED.

###### General Foch's Plans.

London, April 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 16, says:—The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics and employing large masses of fresh troops. Since the opening of the Western offensive the enemy has thrown in 120 divisions, of which many have been thrown in twice and thrice. Since the fall of Baillou the Germans have been fighting at Ravelsberg. At present, however, they have advanced only a few hundred yards. The enemy this morning renewed his assaults on Wytschate, employing fresh troops.

Today's news is not as good as one could wish, but suggests the following view point:—We are confronted with enormous concentrations of men and guns and the purpose of the enemy has been revealed as the separation of the Anglo-French armies, crushing the former. General Foch, in the latest agreement with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, is aiming not only at arresting the enemy but at a counter-attack which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore, within certain limits, a sound policy is to allow the Germans to spend their surplus power as lavishly as possible in order to reach a stage of equality or even inferiority. On the other hand General Foch is endeavouring to avoid the enemy obtaining a great strategic advantage, simultaneously placing a definite price upon certain places as worth so much and no more in defending. Thus when the price of defending Baillou was paid, Baillou was evacuated. It is to be remembered that General von Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards, but General Foch does not yet show his hand. What little I know of General Foch's disposition inspires a degree of confidence which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify. We can rest assured that our own supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance, while the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing the changes by weight of numbers. So far, the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes. The latest report is that the enemy has carried Wytschate and has established himself at Spanbroekmolen. Therefore, although we are upon the slopes of the Messines Ridge, the greater part of the Ridge is in enemy hands. The enemy is attacking hard in the direction of Meteren, but the situation there is obscure. From La Bassée to Robecq the Germans are vigorously shelling our line. At Boyelle, south of Arras, the enemy gained a footing in the trench system, but a counter-attack drove him out.

##### Violent Reciprocal Bombardments.

London, April 17.  
A French communique states:—There are violent reciprocal bombardments in the Montdidier region but no infantry action. Several enemy attempts on Priest Wood were repulsed after sharp fighting.

##### Experts Comment on the Situation.

London, April 17.  
It is pointed out, however, that in the Allied tactics delay cannot be pressed much longer, as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector but control the coast. It is even urged by some experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Passchendaele immediately for the Germans are now behind Ypres. Both north and south they have pressed back the British six or seven miles from Messines to the foot of the line of the heights dominating the countryside. Wytschate is the eastern-most of these hills. Its loss therefore is more important than Baillou. The battle during the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mounts Krimmet, Noia and Rouge at an average height of five hundred feet. Some satisfaction is deduced from the reflection that this is not the original German plan.

### FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

#### Successful Allied Raids.

London, April 17.  
A French Eastern communique states:—The Allies in a successful and extensive raid on the left bank of the Struma, between Ormanli and Lake Tabinos, cleared Bulgarian outposts from ten villages. Greek troops brilliantly co-operated alongside the British.

#### Greek And British Successes.

London, April 17.  
A British official message from Salonica states:—The Greeks crossed the Struma above Lake Tabinos and occupied the villages of Bejlikmah, Kakerakia, Salimah, Kisepek and Ada. The operation was most successful. The casualties are slight. The British further north have occupied Kamli and Ormanli and have captured a few Bulgarians.

### PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

#### Entire Lisbon Garrison Volunteers.

London, April 17.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon the entire Garrison at Lisbon has volunteered for the Western Front.

#### BOLO PASHA'S FATE.

London, April 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the supplementary inquiry following Bolo Pasha's disclosures have been concluded. Bolo Pasha is to be executed in the morning.

Later.

Bolo Pasha is reported to have been executed.

### THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN FIRE.

London, April 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Temps states that the fire at the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen was caused by a bombardment of Allied aircraft.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### HOME RULE FOR IRELAND QUESTION.

#### IRISH M.P.'S. AND CONSCRIPTION.

##### Debate Resumed In The Commons.

London, April 17.  
Mr. Barnes said that the Government hoped to pass the Home Rule before Irish Conscription became operative.  
Sir Edward Carson asked whether the Government meant that before calling to the colours any Irishmen that Home Rule would be passed?  
Mr. Healy asked whether if the House of Lords did not pass Home Rule, the Government would resign?  
Mr. Barnes said he should certainly say they would, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George interposed "Hear hear." Mr. Barnes appealed to Ireland to trust the Government and organised labour in this country to see that justice was done to Ireland, and, in return, to give the soldiers the support which was their due.

Sir Edward Carson said he would continue to support the Bill in any circumstances because no more detestable domination could be put over the world than what the Germans were now attempting. He would prefer anything to a German victory. The Ulster Division was now a mere skeleton of its former self. He was ashamed of Ireland. Their ranks ought to be filled up with Irish manhood wishing to avenge their fallen comrades. It was now clear that no Irish recruits would be conscripted until Home Rule was passed. The handing over of Ulster was the price to be paid for conscription but there was no Nationalist pledge that when Home Rule was passed their objections to conscription would be withdrawn. He hoped that Ulster would support conscription. He believed that after Home Rule was enacted conscription would be more difficult, because then there would be the Irish Parliament opposing it. There was nothing Ireland had suffered so much from as the broken pledges of British Statesmen.

Mr. Dillon:—We are agreed at last upon one point.

Sir Edward Carson, in conclusion, appealed to Ireland to continue to help in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Dillon, said an analogy could not be drawn between the application of the present Bill to Ireland and an attempt to tax American colonies against their will, because the latter case was a matter of taxation without representation. Further, in no measure of self-government claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the House up to the present, had it ever been contended that questions bearing upon the organisation of the Army and Navy and the defence of the country and Empire should be entrusted to any Parliament except the Imperial Parliament. As regards the claim that Irish consent should be obtained first the same argument could be applied to Wales and Scotland. But the Government did not think there was anything which derogated from the pride of their race in delegating to the Empire of which they were citizens the right to enforce any measures in the name of the Empire through Imperial machinery for raising forces for the defence of the Empire. (Cheers). As regarded Mr. Dillon's contention that more success could be obtained in the war, it must be remembered that within the last eighteen months one of our great Allies, having an Army of between five and six millions, had gone out of the war. It could not be contended that the present Government was responsible for Bolshevism in Russia.

Irish cries of "Yes it is" and "Henderson".

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Lloyd George said that if it had been a matter of one to two years it was possible that to grave consequences would have arisen for Ireland but what had happened had shown that if the war is prolonged the continuation of a state of suspense is a matter of vital interest, not merely to Ireland but to the Empire and the world. It was desirable in the interests of efficiency and in the interests of the mobilising of our forces to the best purpose, that we should settle the Irish question and produce something like contentment in Ireland and goodwill in America. In introducing the Bill the Government considered nothing but the best means of prosecuting the war. They were confronted by the need for raising more men, because the Germans had just announced to the colours another 55,000 men, for the training of which we had to make ready by the introduction of a measure of the most drastic character. No man who knew the necessity of the case could doubt for a moment that proposals were needed to meet the emergency. It was a very far-reaching measure and it would have a crippling effect upon certain industries. The Government had introduced Ireland reluctantly only because it was convinced there would be a deep sense of injustice and resentment as regards the measure unless conscription in Ireland was included.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said he was told there would be trouble. He did not doubt it, but if Ireland resisted this measure it was essential that the conscience of this country should be perfectly clear before any measures were taken of a stringent character. It was useless passing the Bill unless we intended to enforce it. It was useless enforcing it unless behind the Government there was the feeling that Ireland had been justly treated. So far American opinion supported the justice of the Man-Power Bill, provided self-government was offered Ireland. This opinion was vital to us at the present because America was coming to our aid in one of the most remarkable decisions ever taken by any executive.

### THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

London, April 17.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the long-range bombardment yesterday killed 13 and wounded 45.

### NEW AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, April 17.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Baron Buri, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Count Czernin.

### THE BELGIANS AND GENERAL FOCH.

London, April 17.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the Herald states that the Belgians have decided to recognise General Foch as Generalissimo. General Deomessack is leaving the Ministry of War and taking up the command of Belgian divisions under General Foch.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE DUTCH MERCANTILE FLEET.

#### Enough Left for Domestic and Colonial Needs.

London, April 16.  
The Press Bureau's statement regarding the requisitioning of Dutch ships, concluded by emphasising the advantages, terms to Holland on which the ships have been taken over. It particularly points out that the Dutch Government has still available by far the greater part of the Dutch mercantile tonnage which, according to an estimate of Dutch officials is ample for domestic and colonial needs. The Netherlands shipping required for these needs will be insured from detection and will be facilitated by supplying bunkers. The remainder of the shipping is being put on a highly remunerative service, owners receiving remuneration and the associated Government taking risks. The United States is exercising rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards, indeed promotes, the national interests of the Netherlands.

### THE MAN-POWER BILL.

#### Third Reading Passed.

London, April 17.  
In the House of Commons the Man-Power Bill passed its third reading by 301 votes against 103.

### EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER.

#### A "Painful Impression" Created In Germany.

London, April 17.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Koelische Volks Zeitung, severely criticising the Emperor Karl's letter, refers to the highly painful impression made in Germany. The journal says that the Berlin Foreign Office was ignorant of the existence of Emperor Karl's letter. Such a private letter would have been unthinkable in Emperor Joseph's time. It hopes that in the future Emperor Karl will avoid all similar audacious experiments in the domain of foreign politics.

#### Resignation Rouses A Sensation.

London, April 17.  
A flood of comments in the Austro-German and neutral press testifies to the sensation which the Austrian Emperor's letter and Count Czernin's resignation have caused on the Continent. Enemy newspapers are striving to bolster up the Emperor's denial of the authenticity of the letter and are ringing the praises of Count Czernin, though some admit that a painful impression has been caused in Germany by both events and express the fear that the crisis may spread to Germany. Meanwhile the Paris papers hint at the immensity of fresh disclosures, notably a second Emperor's letter to Prince Sixta. Swedish and other neutral press are almost unanimous in believing the authenticity of the letter.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### PRIZE COURT JUDGMENT.

##### A Question of Reprisals.

London, April 16.  
The Prize Court has delivered judgment in a test action, wherein the validity of reprisals was challenged, on the order authorising the capture and condemnation of vessels carrying cargoes to and from countries continuous to Germany unless such vessels first called at a British or Allied port for examination. The order was made in retaliation for German unrestricted submarine warfare. The Crown showed that the seized Dutch steamer was loaded with Belgian coal produced under the control of the German Government. The coal was being carried from Rotterdam to Stockholm, which afforded access to enemy territory.

The President of the Prize Court, after recalling the German sea outrages and particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, said that in the circumstances the recognised guiding principles of International Law justified an order of retaliation against the enemy with the object of curtailing and throttling his trade. Good precedents and authority existed for such an order. If the order was justified he was unable to see how it could be said that the inevitable consequences thereby entailed upon neutrals were unreasonable, or such as to render the order illegal.

The Court condemned the vessel and cargo as a prize.

### AMERICA AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

#### Mr. Lansing's Candid Statement.

London, April 16.  
The Press Bureau announces that the American Secretary of State in a statement to the Dutch Minister at Washington regarding the taking over of Dutch ships and referring to the Dutch Government's contention that the exercise of the United States' right to refuse bunker and cargo licences to Dutch ships prior to their being taken over was unfriendly, points out that the supply of bunker coal had been inadequate for America's own pressing national needs and the cargoes demanded were largely grain of which America's own reserves were too low. Bunkers if granted would have served to carry grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed and where it would only have served to release equivalent food-stuffs for the enemy.

Owing to unrestricted submarine warfare, which the Dutch Government itself declared illegal, there had been during the year since America entered the war a shortage of shipping, which threatens to postpone at a frightful cost ultimate victory. This has created an emergency seldom, if ever, equalled in magnitude and significance. The United States might at any time within the year have exercised its right to put the half a million tons of Dutch shipping in its harbours into service useful to it but it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was made. Only when that agreement broke down under German threats of violence did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right what it was hoped might have been accomplished by agreement and what the Dutch Government had been willing in part to accomplish.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### (Reuter's Service to The Telegraph.)

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 17.  
The silver market as reported to be steady.

### WEALTH AND POVERTY IN SHANTUNG.

Tientsin, April 3.—On the 23rd ult. we had a most seasonable rain and another fall last week on the 29th. The wheat looks fine and already the farmers are planting hemp and kooling and the soil is prepared for the later planting of millet. The reason is the best we have had for three years and farmers feel they can put up with the present high prices for now till the wheat harvest with such prospects for a good crop of wheat.

With this, however, it seems to me that I never saw so many beggars, men, women and little children, going from house to house and imploring aid. They are generally told the family to whom they have applied, is not able to give them anything, and the dog of the place is set at them. They generally persevere till they get something, but the usual gift is no more than a raw carrot. I saw many cases of this and the beggars always turned away with seeming satisfaction, at least without complaint.

Last year in one of my trips I saw a young bridegroom who was only thirteen "swai," which means either ten or eleven in our reckoning. He had married a girl of eighteen "swai," in order to have some one to help his mother in the home. Last week I inquired as to how the young bridegroom was getting along, and learned that he had died of measles before he had been married a hundred days. This poor young girl has the bright prospect of remaining a servant to his mother for the rest of her life, unless the father feels too poor to support her, in which case she may marry her to some one else, but with great loss of face.

The expedition of soldiers to the Shintai district, which was robbed and burned three weeks ago, returned without any captives. Another party of soldiers caught three robbers in the Liwu district last week and brought them in here, where the officials witnessed the shooting of one on the public execution grounds. The magistrate left as soon as the man had been shot and then the soldiers used the old time, horrible way of cutting the heart out of the man who had been shot. The explanation is that they would use it to make medicine for heart-burn. For a Republic, even in name only, this seems a most beyond belief. The other two robbers were taken back to Liwu to be executed there as a warning to others. Ezekias.

### Japanese Commercial Enterprises.

The Japanese Government has already finished its preparations for the opening of a commercial show room at Singapore and the formal opening is expected to take place soon. Another will be opened at Harbin by the Japanese Government, with the co-operation of the Russo-Japanese Association.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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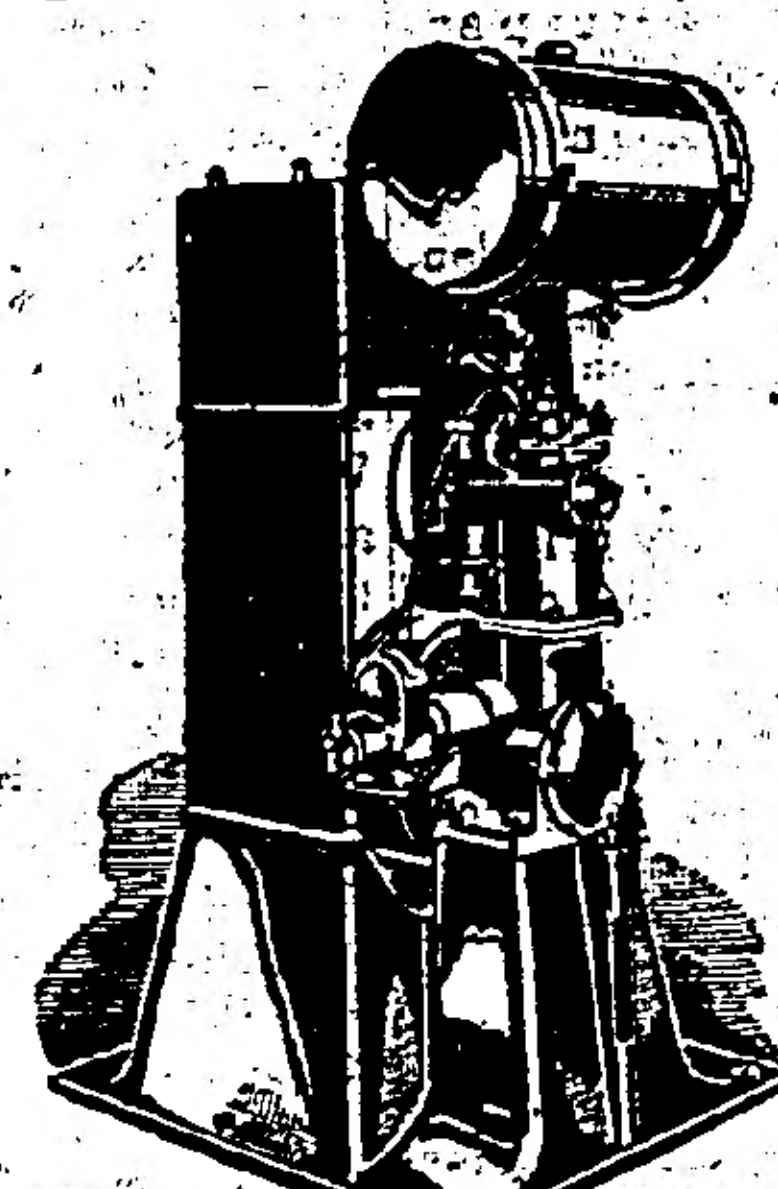
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GENERAL NEWS.

To Join Europe and Asia.

The Turkish Parliament has approved a bill providing for the construction of a bridge or tunnel across the Bosphorus, connecting Europe and Asia. Contract for the work has been awarded to a Budapest firm and it will begin operations in April. The Bosphorus is at the entrance to the Black Sea, connecting that sea with the Sea of Marmara. At its narrowest point it is 1,800 feet across.

Lord Kintford's Protest.

Lord Kintford's protest against a dowry for brides, and his suggestion that a bonus for babies would be a better thing in the interests of the nation, has borne fruit. The National Health Insurance Bill, which was introduced by the House of Lords, provided that an insured woman who marries and has a sufficient reserve value in her approved society should receive a wedding present of £2. In substitution for that Lord Sandhurst, on behalf of the Government, now moved a new clause providing that when an insured woman marries and ceases to be employed she shall receive (1) sickness benefit of 5s a week for not more than six weeks in the first year, and (2) maternity benefit of 30s. for the first birth within two years of marriage. Lord Kintford's protest against the Government for the amendment, and the Bill was passed.

American Vice Consul at Shanghai.

Mr. Alex. Kriest, American Vice Consul and assistant United Court Assessor, did not occupy his seat on the bench as usual on Tuesday, (says the N. C. Daily News of April 11) and his place to-day as on Tuesday will be taken by Mr. U. J. Spiker, who is also vice-consul, who will probably not permanently for it became known yesterday that Mr. Kriest has resigned from the American consular service. Mr. Kriest was appointed in March, 1912, by Mr. Taft, his first post being student interpreter at Peking, in 1913 he was made Vice Consul and assigned to Seoul, was again at Peking, then at Chefoo, coming to Shanghai in March, 1915, since when he has been assistant assessor and, since the war, attending to the ever-increasing passport business at the consulate. Mr. Kriest announces his intention of practicing law in Shanghai.

33,000 Shots A Minute.

A centrifugal gun which fires 33,000 shots a minute is the invention of Lt. W. L. Lombard of Boston. Lombard has worked on the gun for thirty-seven years, and he declares its accuracy amazes gun authorities. It has no barrel, operating on the principle of a sling. The latter operates under a disc which revolves at tremendous speed. The ammunition is fed through a tunnel-like arrangement from a tube which leads into two veins beneath the disc. The veins centre upon an opening about two inches wide from which the bullets are thrown in any direction desired. Steady is the source of energy. In a recent test, the inventor says, the gun was turned on sheets of steel plates three quarters of an inch thick, hundreds of feet away, and the bullets went through them like paper.

Mr. L. Mott.

Says the Jagan Chronicle of a gentleman once well known in Hongkong. "We have received what promises to be the last copy of the 'Sesarehiki', owned and edited by Lawrence Mott." It is the last, because Mr. Mott is going home to God's Country, and has "very definite hopes of getting to France." The American community is not likely to regret Mr. Mott's departure. His little publication was tedious in that it was the only paper published in Japan in the Bowery dialect. Its language was supposed to be vigorous, but conveyed only the sort of impression of an extra-large horn on a phonograph.

Mr. Mott's departure.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Sudden Death at Tientsin.**  
Mr. M. S. Ayer, a British subject and a native of Ceylon, was found dead on Sunday morning in his residence in the French Concession, Tientsin. Deceased, who was associated with the management of cinematograph theatres, had died from natural causes.

**China's Attitude to Hongkong.**  
Mr. Li Sam-ling, of the Ministry of Finance, arrived in Shanghai yesterday (says the N. C. Daily News of the 11th instant) from Peking, on his way to Hongkong, whither he is being specially sent by President Feng Kuo-chang to convey the latter's thanks to Sir Henry May for the colony's generous contribution to the Chihli Flood Relief funds.

**Obituary.**  
The death in Montreal is announced of the Rev. Frederick Harrington, L.L.D., for twenty-five years a missionary in Japan. The late Mr. Harrington, who was a good Japanese scholar, was chiefly engaged on translation work; as has also been his brother, the Rev. C. K. Harrington. His translations included a number of English prose classics. Mrs. Harrington and the two daughters, with whom much sympathy is felt, are at present in Ottawa.

**Disastrous Fire in Japan.**  
On the 29th instant an outbreak of fire practically burned out the whole village of Manasaru, Ashigara, Shimogun, Kanagawa prefecture. The Governor of Kanagawa prefecture reports to the Home Office that the houses totally destroyed number 315, including the Post-Office and the branches of the Suruga Bank and the Kodzu Bank, and about 2,000 people have been burned out. There were no serious casualties, though it is feared that some people were slightly injured. The authorities of Odawara and the adjoining villages have taken steps to relieve the sufferers.

**From "Germania" to "Liberty."**  
The Germania Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest insurance companies in America, founded in 1859, changed its name to-day to the National Liberty Insurance Company of America. "The change in the name," says the company's announcement, "was necessitated by the public misinterpretation of the former name, which many persons believed to indicate the company was German in its origin or affiliations."

**The War Against the South.**  
The Eastern News Agency reports that the Government has decided to prosecute the war against the South until the whole province of Kwangtung is recaptured. According to the plan the Government has in view, the Second Army under General Chang Hui-chi together with Tachue Chen Kuang-yuan's soldiers will be ordered to proceed to Kwangtung and at the same time General Li Hon-chi, the Tachue of Fukien, will also be instructed to take part in the campaign by sending his troops over the Fokien border. The expeditionary troops to Kwangtung will be supported by warships, which will be despatched to the Kwangtung waters from Shanghai. The despatch of reinforcements to Szechuan will be delayed for a while.

**Reported Dissensions Among Rebels.**  
The Government (says the Peking Daily News of April 6) has received a telegram from General Tso Kua reporting dissensions among the rebel leaders. Generals Chen Chien, Ma Chi and Tan Hui-ming. He received a report from members of the Red Cross Society to the effect that both Chen Chien and Ma Chi were killed by Tso Hui-ming at the bank of Y Yu River, where they fell on among themselves. After murdering his comrades, General Tso Hui-ming sent Lu Yu-kwang son of Lu Yang-tung back to Kwangsi under a military escort. General Tso suggests that as the rebel leaders have fallen out among themselves, it would be good opportunity for the Government troops to complete their victory over them. According to another report, however, Chen Chien was murdered either by his colleagues or his subordinates and both Ma Chi and Lu Yu-kwang have fled in order to avoid the wrath of General Tan Hui-ming.

## NOTICES.

The Name does not make  
the Piano--A good piano  
makes a name for itself

hence the

**WEBER**

specially manufactured  
for this climate by the

Aeolian Co.

**MOUTRIE'S**

SOLE AGENTS.



Investigation has proved that nine out of  
every ten people really need glasses.

**N. LAZARUS**

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS  
WROTE.

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Most honoured Sir,—Understanding that there are several hands wanted in your honour's department, I beg to offer you my hand. As to my adjutments I appeared for the Matric Examination at Ooty but failed, the reason for which, I shall describe. To begin with my writing was illegible, this was due to climate reason, for I having come from a warm in a cold climate found my fingers stiff and very disobedient to my wishes. Further I had received a great shock to my mental system in the shape of death of my only fond brother. Besides, most honoured Sir, I beg to state that I am in very uncomfortable circumstances being the sole means of support of my fond brother's seven issues consisting of adults and 4 adultresses, the latter being the bairn of my existence owing to my having to support two of my own wives as well as their issues of which by God's misfortune the feminine gender predominates. If by wonderful good fortune these few lines meet with your benign kindness and favourable turn of mind, I the poor menial shall ever pray for the long long life and prosperity as well as your honour's posthumous olive branches.

## Hunan Mines.

It is reported that members of the Hunan gentry have telegraphed to the Central Government that Tan Hui-ming and Cheng Chien have pledged the Suikowshan Mines to a Japanese Bank as security for a loan of \$1,500,000.

**Enemy Subjects in China.**  
"The question of keeping enemy subjects under the strictest control has been satisfactorily discussed and settled with the Entente Ministers, and an exchange of notes will take place in a day or two when the new method will be strictly carried out," according to a Peking telegram to the Chinese Press.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—A LARGE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to H.M.H. Nemassee.

TO BE LET.—No. 3, CANTON Villas, Kowloon. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshun, CANTON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Second hand MARINE MOTOR (kerosene preferred), 8 to 10 H.P. Replies to Box 1383 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—POSITION by an ENGLISHMAN with many years Eastern Business Experience. Write Box 1381 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—To buy one ½ size BILLIARD TABLE complete with accessories. New or 2nd hand. Apply J.M.B. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply —C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

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## NOTICES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**



**"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR FOR MEN**

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE SUMMER.

**INTERWOVEN SOCKS**

NO EQUAL FOR WEAR

—WEAR PROOF—

TOE, HEEL, SOLE & ANKLE NO SEAMS TO GIVE WAY OR HURT

—SNUG ANKLE FIT—

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RECEIVED IN

LISLE AND SILK LISLE COLOURS, WHITE BLACK SLATE TAN, ETC.

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NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

**KALOTHERMINE.**

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

**ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC**

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POUltICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 99 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1908 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representations in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK, Secretary. Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

## NOTICES.

**WARD OFF DISEASE**  
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outlets consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
6, DES VOUZ ROAD, CENTRAL  
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue of the  
**HONGKONG & DIRECTORY**  
**DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.**  
P.O. Box 431.

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MR. HONDA, Massage, 11, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. 2090. HONGKONG.

## BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK  
SOLD EVERYWHERE

## DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID  
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COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.  
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

**W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.**

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## LUCKY NUMBERS.

## KOMOR'S

WE have so much confidence in our LUCKY NUMBERS that we GUARANTEE A PRIZE in every 6 "SPILLS" you buy at our Store. If no prize is found in 6 "SPILLS" purchased at our Store, we will give you a prize from our stock worth AT LEAST \$1.00.

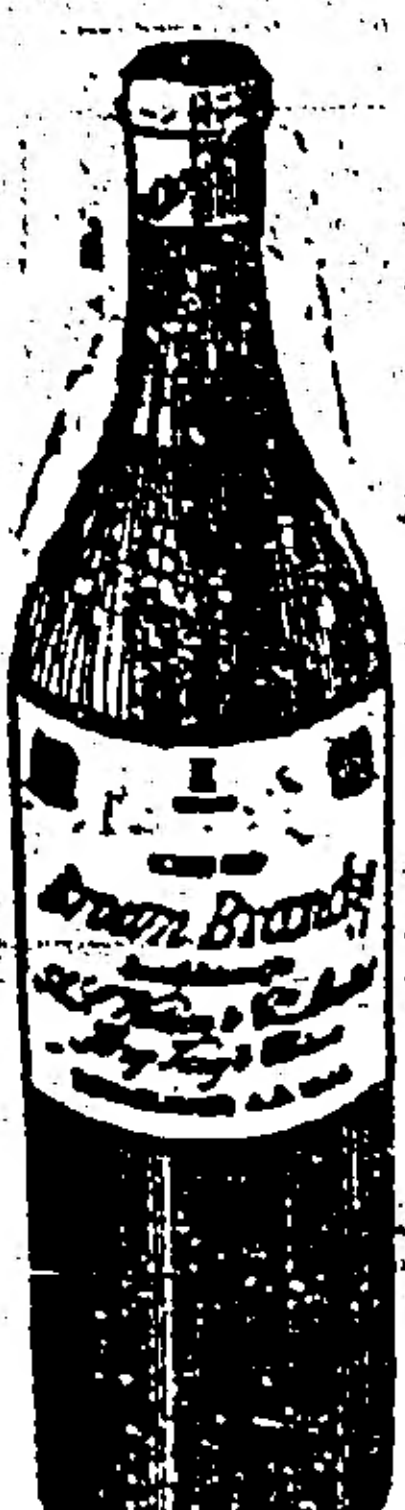
KOMOR & KOMOR, Alexandra Building.

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000.00 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—  
5% on application.  
30% on 2nd May.  
35% on 1st July.  
40% on 6th August.  
and will also grant loans against this security.





**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### MARRIAGE.

FISHER GITTINS.—At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, M. A., on the 17th instant, Frank Hastings Fisher, of Amoy, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gittins.

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

#### THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

What precisely is the state of affairs with regard to the great struggle that continues to be waged in France and apparently with equal tenacity in Flanders, it is extremely difficult to say. The many telegrams that have come to hand since the enemy began his terrible offensive over a fifty mile front have given copious details of engagements at various points, and it has been quite clear that many of these engagements have been undertaken by the enemy primarily for the purpose of leading up to something of a much more important character. We do know, however, for certain that the enemy, no matter what his original intention was—and there is considerable doubt regarding this point even yet—has so far failed to achieve it. The general belief is that the Germans set out with the determination of hacking their way to Paris; and it was reported that Hindenburg had boasted that his troops would march through the French capital by April 1—less than two weeks after his offensive was launched. On the other hand many observers are of opinion that such a statement was pure camouflage, as the real intention of the German General Staff, they maintain, was nothing more nor less than Amiens, after which a diversion would be suddenly made and the principal offensive removed from France to the Flanders coast, where the enemy had planned to launch a heavy offensive with the object of forcing his way through to the northern French ports, from which England could be more seriously assailed. No doubt the temptation to rush on, at almost any cost, with Paris as the main objective, lay very near to the wishes of the enemy leaders, who, however, could not but realize that what they could not succeed in accomplishing at the beginning of the war, when a far better opportunity presented itself, they were not likely to accomplish now. Be that as it may, recent events clearly prove that Amiens certainly was one of the enemy's main objectives and his failure to reach it is, in consequence, something in the nature of a heavy defeat. The diversion that was predicted would probably take place has taken place, for no sooner did the enemy discover that his efforts to reach Amiens were unlikely to be realised than he changed the venue of the attack and set in motion an equally powerful offensive on the Flanders front. In both instances the attack was directed against the British, a fact which certainly lends some probability to the belief that the Channel ports and not Paris was, and perhaps is still, the enemy's chief objective. It was the general impression that with the Flanders coast operations in full swing, we should see practically a complete cessation of the offensive in France, but what do we find is really the case? We find that the enemy, with an utter disregard of the sacrifices it is costing him, is attempting to conduct two first-class offensive simultaneously.

And the chief lesson from what has, so far, taken place both in France and Flanders during the past week is that as in many other matters, the enemy has once again miscalculated his strength and, more serious still for him, has not made allowance for so much resistance and vigour in the British army. With great tenacity and with bravery worthy of our most brilliant traditions, our troops have contested every foot of the enemy's advance, and in an incredibly short time have compelled him practically to come to a standstill. Such indeed seems to be the state of affairs at present both in France and in Flanders. Both offensives have been skillfully planned and vigorously conducted—conducted indeed with a positively awesome disregard of the consequences so far as the lives of his troops were concerned. Never probably in the history of the world were men massed and rushed to their inevitable doom in such a manner as we have been witnessing since the enemy started his desperate offensive less than a month ago, for in that time, it is calculated he has sacrificed no less than half a million men. True, he has achieved part of his original intention, but the enemy, as we well know, having failed in his first great onslaught, knows well that as time passes less remote are his hopes of success. Daily, both the French and the British are becoming stronger and in a better position to cope with the enemy in his desperate adventures, and as the time approaches for the Americans to make themselves really felt, so also is it certain that the time is coming for the enemy to realise that his defeat is inevitable.

#### Hongkong's Marathon Race.

It must be extremely gratifying to the promoters of Saturday's Marathon Race that no less than 58 entries have been received, and it demonstrates that there is a deal of athletic talent in the Colony, which, given organisation, is willing to support such events as will be witnessed this week-end. As will have been seen by the particulars already published, no less than 34 of the total entries are by members of the various Indian military units of the garrison, the remainder being principally European military men. There are only three runners representing the Police Reserve, and it is a little to be regretted that the organisation responsible for the arranging of the event has not more representatives. Lady May has consented to distribute the prizes at the conclusion of the race, and it is fitting that her Ladyship's first public function after her long absence from the Colony should be in connection with so popular an event. With regard to the probabilities of the candidates it is generally conceded that the Indian runners include one or two men who will be hard to beat, but surprises are not unknown in such races, for all recall the sensational finish of the Olympic Games marathon at Rome, when Dorando, an Italian baker, after a magnificent and surprising start of some miles, staggered into the Shepherd's Bush Stadium, only to lose the race on the grounds that he was assisted by spectators.

#### German Domination.

We are getting almost used to such news as was contained in a Renter's telegram yesterday, which told of how Germany "has reserved for herself the use of the Romanian oil wells for ninety-nine years and the right of military occupation for several years." Mr. Balfour's latest designation of Germany as "a great robber state, seeking to bestride the world as a great Colossus," is more than justified by the manner in which our principal enemy has treated the unfortunate nations of Eastern Europe, and if there should be any need of further inspiration to Britons in these days of stirring news it is only necessary to reflect on the fate that would befall us if Germany should ever manage to get a controlling hand. But there is another side to all this talk of the Teutons for it has to be remembered that no Peace Treaty will be signed by the Allies which does not protect and make whole again the small nations who so pluckily came into the fight knowing full well the risks that were run. It is Germany's hour to boast now of what she is going to do with such small powers as these, but the last word will be a very different one to what she has planned.

#### Kobe's S. P. C. A.

From the annual report which has just been issued of what has been done during the past year by the Kobe Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a capital work is being carried on by foreign residents in the city. Having in view the great many extra difficulties under which this Society labours as compared with our Society, (if it is still in existence) one wonders why the local Society is not more in evidence. Since its inauguration, the Kobe Society has been instrumental in doing much good, and, while the funds of the Society are mainly upheld by foreign contributions, there are signs that the Japanese are becoming more and more interested in the splendid work, and in the coming year a good deal of assistance and co-operation in putting down cruelty is looked for from them. The Hongkong Society may well take a leaf out of the book of the Kobe branch by intensifying Chinese opinion against the cruelty which one sees every day of the week in one form or another to live stock. The Hongkong Society has not done so much, and there is no diminution of cases of cruelty, that it can afford to rest upon its laurels. Unlike the sister branch in Kobe, cases which occur in Hongkong are carried straight into a British Court and dealt with by a British Magistrate.

#### DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN WITH A FIERY TEMPER CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow, Primrose Day, is the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, who died in 1881.

#### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

#### To Relatives of Race Course Victims.

We are asked to announce that the property recovered by the Police from the race course disaster will be handed to claimants at 9 a.m. on Sunday next, at the Central Police Station. Property not yet claimed may be seen at the same time and place.

#### Spotted Fever.

The number of cases of cerebro spinal fever reported yesterday was 10, four of these being within the City and six in other districts. The total number of deaths was eight, all the victims being Chinese. There was also one non-fatal case of enteric fever reported, the sufferer being a Filipino.

#### The Witness for Defence.

Owing to the great demand for seats it has been decided to give repeat performances of the "Witness for the Defence" on Thursday, 25th inst. and Saturday, 27th inst. at 9.15 p.m. Booking opens at Montreux's on Friday morning and the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle & Stalls \$3.00; Pit \$2.00; Gallery \$1.00. Soldier and sailors in uniform half-price to pit and gallery.

#### Big Haul of Opium.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 221 tins of prepared opium valued at \$2,210. Evidence was given by a Lukong, to the effect that he saw defendant carrying a basket at Wanchoi yesterday. He called out to him to stop, but instead he dropped the basket and ran away. Witness gave chase and was successful in catching him. Defendant said he was merely carrying the bag for a passenger who came ashore in his sampans. Inspector Sim said he believed the opium came from Kwong Cho-wan. The Police had been unable to get any information from defendant. His Worship sent defendant to prison for nine months' hard labour and ordered that the opium be confiscated.

#### TROTSKY NEEDED SOAP.

The following impression of Leon Trotsky was given to a reporter at Seoul by Mr. Hiratsuka, who was on the staff of the Japanese Embassy at Petrograd and who left Russia on the train ahead of Ambassador Uchida:—"Three weeks before I left Russia I had a chance to see Trotsky in my private capacity in the famous Smolny Institute, the seat of the Bolshevik Government. It was nothing but a small dingy room, which was once probably the janitor's quarter of the girls' school, in which it is housed. A dozen or more old, rickety chairs were scattered disorderly about the room and on them were seated the members of the Lenin Cabinet. They were all men of rustic appearance with unkempt hair and dirty clothes. "The most conspicuous was the appearance of Trotsky. He wore a dark, oily suit, which appeared to have been worn for many years in some factory. He wore no collar and his dirty shirt sleeves were thrust bare. Unkempt and unshaven, he looked as though he had not washed his face for a month. With his feet in long, big clumsy boots thrust out irresponsibly under the table, his attitude was more like that of a day labourer in a bar room after spending a hard day in the factory. The only difference was in his eyes, which shone with intelligence and resolution. But his true quality was apparent when he began to speak. He spoke in a crisp, impressive voice and his remarks were clear as crystal. I saw then why he was the Foreign Minister of the Bolshevik Government."

#### FAITH IN KERENSKY.

May Return to Power at any Time.

The impression brought back from Russia by an Allied soldier who left Russia very recently after two years' warfare in armoured automobiles is that Russia is no longer capable of fighting. Lenin and Trotsky will lose their lives, and Kerensky will again come forward and organise a powerful Government.

The soldier Constant Le Marin, a Belgian wrestling champion who fought more than 300 bouts in America previous to the war, Le Marin is expecting an honourable discharge from the Belgian Army, but hopes to join the French tank corps.

Le Marin comes back covered with scars. He has nine citations in the Russian Army orders and is wearing five Croixes of St. George.

"When I landed in Russia two years ago," he said, "I was surprised at the bravery of the Russians. The soldiers valiantly fulfilled their duty and were led by capable, energetic officers. I then had the greatest hopes for the future conduct of the war. I soon observed, however, in the Russian temperament that credulity still constituted the base even of the simple minds of the Russian people. The Tsarist regime continued to expand during the war, but it had not stopped plots and conspiracies. Every week a new favourite came into prominence. Political circles and war operations felt the effect of this."

"Moreover, individuals notoriously Germanophile went about undisturbed preparing new ways with which to lead the nation to disaster. The Tsarist favoured, even provoked, German intrigues. It already has been said, but it is worth repeating, that she was the chief person responsible for the present events. In political and military circles she had devoted friends who obeyed her blindly. Thanks to this help she was able to modify everything to her liking, even able to alter the General Staff's strategic conceptions."

"If an offensive was prepared and launched and we wanted 100,000 men for reinforcements we would receive only 10,000, yet there was no shortage of man power in Russia. Contradictory orders were sent out—no one knew or troubled to know by who or where from—which often had a regrettable repercussion on operations especially in regard to the fighting methods adopted by the Russians."

"These methods consisted in launching great masses at two or three given points. As soon as a breach was made in the enemy lines by special troops others advanced and gave another smashing blow. It was evident that this method gave excellent results for a certain time in a day and night we would advance as much as forty-five miles, pinning down the Germans and Austrians in critical positions. But as soon as any big advance promised even better results the enormous number of men and quantity of munitions and food which we needed ceased to reach us."

"I have seen Gen. Brusilov crying with rage at such setbacks. Brusilov was an ardent supporter of a war to a finish against the Central Empires. More than once he gave in his courage a proof of devotion to the Allied cause. The only man equal to him was Alexey, whose military capabilities were most brilliant. Both worked hard to ensure an Allied victory."

"The Allies did much to help Russia by sending food and munitions. Thanks to the Allies Russia was provided with five heavy field artillery. But the soldiers appeared discontented and were worked upon by fomenters of trouble whose mischief the authorities were unable completely to stamp out. When panic broke out in Galicia last summer it was not a partial but a general one. Two regiments gave way

#### BRITAIN'S ENVOYS WELCOMED.

Lord Reading and Archbishop of York at Waldorf.

"If Britain were again to face a situation like the present, knowing all the rivers of blood and oceans of wealth that must be sacrificed, her honour and love of liberty and justice would again lead her gladly to accept the challenge," said Earl Reading at the dinner given by the Pilgrimage Society of America in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on March 8th in honour of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York.

"When we entered the war," he continued, "Germany counted on the destruction of the British Empire. She had hoped that every one of the provinces would be found in revolt. What must have been her surprise when she learned that South Africa, at war with us twelve years before, stood true and gallant toward the empire which had given to the people of South Africa the right to govern themselves."

"We may not always as a people fight, but we are a just people and the word of an Englishman is his bond."

"In saying what I think of this country I will say of France, ever glorious France, and never more glorious than at the present moment. Whatever happens, the English speaking people of the world will never forget the example that France has given of true and sterling strength."

"In England," he added, "there is that same firm determination, that same grim tenacity which is characteristic of the people of this country, to see the war to a successful conclusion, irrespective of what it costs."

"Your entry into the war was strikingly deliberate," said the Archbishop of York, following a noisy welcome from the 1,200 guests. "It was based upon conviction and principle. We had unalterable reliance in the ideals of your President. We felt that he was educating the American people up to a realization of those ideals and at the proper moment would bring your Nation into the conflict, a determined, convinced and united people."

"The high idealism of America is certain to lead to the ultimate fruits of a victory which will result in a concert of nations in which the peace of the world will be secure."

Ambassador Jasserard said France and England have always been intimate, but that for a thousand years that intimacy counted in war. "Finally," he continued, "the two nations found that they had been fighting for the same high ideals."

"If we waste time we must say to ourselves, 'I have killed a man. Then we shall realise how valuable it is to direct all our energies speedily toward winning the war. We shall go on in this conflict until we find everlasting justice and peace."

but beforehand they committed the serious crime of informing the Germans of their intentions."

"At this time Kerensky was in power. He was adored by and extremely popular with all and we thought he would make the army and people understand their terrible mistakes. I saw a peasant go on their knees before Kerensky saying, 'Christ has once again come on earth.' "Finally, disolute elements got the upper hand, but it was only after a stubborn stand, when, surrounded by faithful regiments, especially the Women's Death Battalion, Kerensky had to give way."

"As far as the war is concerned, the present state of Russia leaves no room for hope. Lenin and Trotsky have completed the collapse of the great nation. I am convinced that their stand will cost them their lives and that Kerensky will return to power. Even now, he is a deputy in Siberia, where he is working to group together small states which may perhaps, one day become an important governing factor."

#### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is with something of surprise to find Dean Hensley-Benson within measurable distance of a bishopric. One had some to look upon him as one of those strong characters who are always overlooked when preferment is toward in favour of some "safe" neutral person who has never given offence. Dean Benson was thought among the worldly wise to have "spoiled his chances" with the powers that be owing to his heterodox opinions, his sympathetic relations with Free Churchmen, and, above all, his forthright way of declaring his views. A clergyman who could say in so many words that "caddies" were more in request than persons, and the golf courses of suburban London more frequented than the churches, was liable to sufficient suspicion, but when he declared that, as an authority for church-going, the Deaconess was "played out" he became "impossible." The bench will be the gainer by the less, shallow, academic-looking dean, whose arched eyebrows and gleaming dark eyes had a sinister look for the orthodox folk, who, recollecting his "views," regarded his physical appearance as distinctly uncanny.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in company with certain other reviews, is, we read, exempted from the order drafted by M. Clementel enforcing a reduction of 50 per cent. in the circulation of French periodicals. It possesses a claim to special favour, for even during the siege of Paris it never ceased publication. From time to time a number sent out by balloon told the provinces that the *Revue* was still alive and that it had succeeded in keeping a brilliant group of writers together. While the military situation is reflected in some of the articles published during this period, the large majority deal with literary, dramatic, or historical topics, such as "Les Chants de la Finlande," "Joseph Joubert," "Un Poème de George Eliot," "Les Finances de l'Angleterre depuis Sir Robert Peel," &c. Two novels also appeared in the *Revue* during the siege, one of them by George Sand. It came out on September 15, 1870—the opening day of the siege—and punctuated on the 1st and 16th of each of the three following months, every issue containing, as in normal times, about 180 pages. Paris capitulated just in time to save its record of continuity (every fortnight without a break for 87 years), the office stock of paper having been completely exhausted by the publication of the *Revue* of March.

Just fifty years ago according to a contemporary account, some boys who were playing in Corporation Lane, Clerkenwell, adjoining the House of Detention, where two Fenian prisoners, Burke and O'Casey, were then confined, saw a man cross the road, at about a quarter to four in the afternoon with two paper rolls in his hand, and approach a black barrel covered with a white cloth. One of the rolls the man bestowed on the boys, and borrowing a match from a lad who was smoking, thrust the other roll into the barrel, lighted it, and ran. In a few seconds there was a tremendous explosion which resulted in the death of six people, the injury of many more, and great destruction of property in the neighbourhood. The prison wall, which was twenty-five feet high, was breached to a length of sixty feet. This was the famous (or infamous) Clerkenwell Explosion, the "inhuman outrage," which, according to Mr. Gladstone, "shocked and horrified" London. Its object was to rescue Burke and O'Casey at the time of exercise in the prison yard. The curious thing was that the authorities were warned twenty-four hours beforehand of the plot—time, method, and place all being indicated. As a matter of fact, a rehearsal of the whole incident had already been witnessed. Detectives were on watch at the time of the outrage, and yet failed to prevent it. The Clerkenwell Explosion had a far-reaching political effect. Mr. Gladstone, stating afterwards that it was the incident that first awakened English people to an earnest consideration of the Irish question.



## CRICKET.

## Hongkong Cricket League.

Teams representing the R. E. and the R. G. A. met at Happy Valley yesterday. The scores were as follows:—

R.G.A. Innings.	
Green, b. Reeske	1
Drummond, c. & b. Reeske	3
Dix, b. Cripwell	0
Cooper, b. Cripwell	0
Athorne, c. Wahl, b. Reeske	8
Sharmen, b. Cripwell	2
Mann, c. Millard, b. Cripwell	0
Page, b. Cripwell	9
Smith, b. Cripwell	0
Baines, b. Reeske	1
Gregory, not out	1
Extras	8

Total... 38

## Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
C.Q.M.S. Reeske	9	2	17
S.S. Cripwell	8	2	13

## R.E. Innings.

McGregor, b. Baines	0
La. Wahl, c. Athorne, b. Baines	9
Adams, c. Sharmen, b. Baines	12
Osborne, b. Baines	4
Reeske, c. Sharmen, b. Baines	45
Waller, c. and b. Dix	11
Millard, b. Baines	0
Gordon, run out	1
Pascal, not out	10
Heath, c. Mann, b. Baines	0
Cripwell, c. Dix, b. Cooper	2
Extras	14

Total... 108

## Bowling.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	16	3	31
Athorne	6	0	31
Dix	5	0	18
Mann	4	0	11
Cooper	4	0	3

## FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and Co's, Freight Circular dated Hongkong, 13th April, states:—

We last reported on the 30th ult., since then a certain amount of trip chartering business has been put through, and the demand for vessels on time charter remains strong and rates firm.

Saigon/Hongkong.—\$1.60 per picul was the rate when we last reported, but shortly afterwards it strengthened to \$1.70 with the fixture of a medium sized coaster and then again further strengthened to \$1.80 when another medium sized coaster was fixed at this rate, improving yet again by a further two cents with the fixture of another similar sized vessel.

It then weakened to \$1.65 with the fixing of a medium and a small sized coaster. However, shortly afterwards our market showed renewed buoyancy and a medium sized coaster was fixed at \$1.75 and another medium sized coaster at \$1.82 for 3 trips followed by the closing of a medium sized coaster for 3 round trips on a lump sum basis Hongkong \$78,000.00.

The market then showed a decided weakening when two small sized coasters were successively negotiated for 2 trips and 1 trip respectively at \$1.40 per picul.

The rate then increased to \$1.72 at which figure a medium sized outsider was fixed for 8 trips and it remained at \$1.72 till the end of the period under review, with no further fixtures reported, but with enquiries in the market at a slightly firmer figure.

Exports of Rice.—From Saigon from 1st January to 4th March amounted to 188,107 tons as compared with 181,923 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifed rice stands at \$3.50 per picul f.o.b. for April/May shipment.

Saigon/Philippines.—Nothing to report.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—This rate stood at \$1.50/\$1.40 for inside/outside the bar leading respectively when we last advised, but offers were then made of \$1.70/\$1.60, but with no fixtures reported.

Coal.—There is little or no change in our market since our last report, and the only fixture reported was a medium sized outsider Japan/Hongkong at \$15.50 per ton. As regards local business the market is dull and no fixtures are reported.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Land.—\$1.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

## Hongkong Chinese Firm Fined.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, an interesting case under the Trading with the Enemy Act, was heard, Messrs. Fook Lee and Company, a Chinese firm of merchants carrying on a metal business, being the defendants.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and the defendant firm was represented by Mr. O. A. Hooper.

In opening the case Mr. Longinotto said that the defendants had not actually traded with the enemy, but he had a letter which defendants had written to an enemy firm in Sumatra stating that they were open to do business in iron. A reply was received from the firm to the effect that they could not do any business at the present time as they were unable to get a landing certificate from the British Consul. Messrs. Fook Lee wrote expressing surprise that they could not get the certificate. Mr. Longinotto went on to say that in fairness to the Fook Lee Company it ought to be said that immediately they saw that the firm in Sumatra was an enemy firm they dropped all communication.

For the defence Mr. Hooper said he had only four things to say. The first was that defendants were young in the business, they having taken over the business recently; secondly, there was nothing in the name of the firm in Sumatra to indicate that it was an enemy firm and so put his clients on their guard; thirdly, they had erred through carelessness. He did not think they ever intended to trade with the enemy at all, and, fourthly, they did not in fact trade with the enemy.

Mr. Dyer Ball inflicted a fine of \$100 and gave the defendants a severe warning, stating that the maximum penalty for this offence was \$5,000 and 12 months imprisonment. He told them that they should be very very careful in the future and look up the statutory laws so that they would not make the same mistake again.

## RAEMAEEKERS CARTOONS.

M. Charles Vuille, lawyer and a former member of the Cantonal Council of Geneva, arranged last autumn an exhibition of Mr. Raemaekers' drawings, which greatly impressed the population of Geneva, especially the picture of a wife and mother killed by a Zeppelin bomb. Although the exhibition had already been shown in other neutral countries, the censor declared the drawings to be "anti-neutral" and ordered their seizure. M. Vuille was prosecuted in February for contravening the Order of the Federal Council of July 2, 1913, concerning outrages against foreign nations, Sovereigns, or Governments.

At the trial M. Vuille explained that he saw and bought the drawings at Grenoble.

The Chief of the Geneva Police stated that the German Consul-General at Geneva had complained to him about the exhibition, which he then examined. He subsequently received the thanks of the Consul-General.

M. Benjamin Vallotton, the eminent Swiss author, who recently visited Seelis, Reims, Noyon, etc., declared that Mr. Raemaekers had only represented part of the real truth, and that the real truth was far worse.

Other witnesses also gave evidence of what they had seen in the devastated districts of France.

The Court found that Mr. Raemaekers had not intended to insult the Emperor William, but to illustrate his conception of the Emperor as responsible for the war and to express his judgement of contemporary historical facts, a thing which it was open to anyone to do, and in so doing had not transgressed legitimate limits. As for the Outrages Order, the Federal Council could not be taken as intending to assimilate the German Army with the German people. The Court therefore fully acquitted M. Vuille.

## VACUUM OIL COMPANY'S PROFITS.

## Some Interesting Figures.

Giving evidence before the Interstate Commission in Melbourne recently held in connection with the inquiry regarding the price of kerosene oil, Mr. R. O. Cornforth, managing director of the Vacuum Oil Company Pty., Ltd., said that the principal shareholding interest in his company was the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, New York, which held about 50 or 60 per cent, chiefly in America.

The Chairman: Is the company in Rochester concerned with any other corporation in America?

Mr. Cornforth: There is no such connection, to my knowledge.

Regarding the company's profits, Mr. Cornforth said that the average of percentages of profits on paid-up capital for the three years immediately preceding the war was 45.25 per cent, and on capital used in the business 30.19 per cent. For the three years following the outbreak of war the figures were, respectively 51.08 per cent, and 27.25 per cent. The percentage of profits on the turnover for the three pre-war years was 14.3 per cent, and of the three years of war 16.8 per cent.

The Chairman: Will you explain the repeated applications for increased prices when the profits were as shown?

Witness: The endeavour to keep the business normal.

The Chairman: Have the overhead charges increased since the war?

Witness: The actual handling expenses had gone up from the second half of 1912 from 10.01d. on kerosene per case and 17.58d. on benzene, to, in the second half of 1917, 21.17d. and 32.95d. respectively.

Mr. Swinburne: We have not had before us a company with such large profits to turnover as yours. Is your company a selling company for the company in New York?

Witness: The company in New York has branches all over the world.

The Chairman: Has the parent company subsidiary companies under one directorate?

Witness: I cannot say.

## Stolen Building Material.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bag and a piece of wood from some building works in Spring Garden Lane. His Worship sent both men to prison for seven days' hard labour each.



An attack of rheumatism does not guard the patient against a subsequent attack. On the contrary, a person who has had rheumatism is more liable to be attacked than one who has not. This blood is a condition always present in rheumatism. On the other hand rich, red blood resists rheumatism. Build up the blood and the rheumatic poison will be driven out.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills begin at once to send purer, richer blood to nourish and soothe every muscle, every ligament and in 30-day joint covering. Our new book, "Building Up the Blood" is free on request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or sent post paid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.75 by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 16 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

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His Ma in a terrible fright is. Thinks he's got Cerebro Men ingitis.

But the Doctors say "No"! The symptoms all show He's a victim of Tombolaitis.

Tommy bought a dollar Spill, That's all you have to pay, And now he's hiring scores of men To cart his gift away.

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WANTED.—Without board NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with private bathroom. Higher level preferred. Apply Box 1385 c/o "Telegraph Telegraph."

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## THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

## REPEAT

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SATURDAY, 27th inst.

AT 9:15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.  
Booking at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst. 9 A.M.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to Pit and Gallery.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1915,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak desks and bookcases, card table, engravings, brass incense burners and figures, vases, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, glassware, cutlery, electro-plated ware, etc., etc.

Fine double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also A Quantity of Blackwood ware comprising:—Cupboard, lady's desk, tables, flower stands, stools, etc., etc.

And 1 Indian Motor Cycle with Side Car in first class condition.

1 Antipiano by Kasner & Co., Ltd.

1 Full Size English Billiard Table by Heanin Bros.

On view from Wednesday the 24th inst.

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Haikang ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 19th Apr. at noon.

Haikang ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 26th Apr. at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
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 HAIPHONG | Taksang | Fri., 19th Apr. at 7 a.m. || MANILA | Loongang | Fri., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m. |
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 23rd Apr. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 23rd Apr. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Talsang	Wed., 24th Apr. at daylight.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri., 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Northern Ports via Shanghai.

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cial accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kipat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Wreck Abandoned.

The steamship Shunyo-maru which went ashore off Yokohama, South Hamkyongdo, Korea, recently has been abandoned as the damage she has received renders it impossible to salvage her.

Destroyers for Japan's Navy.

The Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Works will start the construction of destroyers for the Japanese Navy in July, while the first of five 5,000-ton freighters will be launched there in August for British interests.

Decrease in Foreign Chartered Japanese Vessels.

Since the War-time Shipping Control Act became operative, there has been a decrease in the number of Japanese vessels chartered by foreigners. According to the latest investigations, the Japanese vessels now under foreign charter number 13, with a total of 69,830 tons. Before the Shipping Control Act was promulgated, from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of ships were under charter to foreigners. Japan Chronicle.

Sales Contracts and Charter Parties.

The s.s. Genzan Maru No. 2, 2,590 tons gross, which left here for Yokohama on Sunday, (says the "Manchuria Daily News" of April 2) has been contracted to be sold to the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha for ¥1,200,000, which corresponds to ¥480 per ton d.w. She was built in 1882 and is to be taken delivery of in April. A newly-built steamer of 2,020 tons owned by Messrs. Tanisawa & Co., has been sold to a shipping firm at Kobe for ¥630 per ton d.w. for delivery in October next. The charter market continues firm. The s.s. Sumanoura Maru, 3,087 tons gross, has been chartered by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha for one year to be delivered next August. The charterage is ¥31 per ton d.w. per month on condition of plying between Vladivostok and Bangkok. In case of her working the Vladivostok-Colombo line, the charterage is to be raised to ¥33, a war premium amounting to ¥1,300,000 being borne by the shipowner.

Second Iron and Shipping Exchange.

The other day (says the "Japan Chronicle") the Kwansai Shipyards interested in the proposed exchange of Japanese tonnage for American steel—the Kawasaki Dockyards, Osaka Ironworks, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Asahi Shipyards, and the Unishipyards, reached an agreement on the second American proposal. Their representative went to Tokyo and conferred with the representatives of the shipyards in the Kwanto district—the Uraga, Ishikawajima, Mitsubishi, Asano, and the Yokohama Shipyards. The conference agreed that vessels should be delivered after April of next year, and it was ascertained that if the date of the delivery could be postponed as desired by the Japanese shipbuilders, they could offer 200,000 tons. The Kwansai representatives expressed the desire to obtain American steel on the same terms as the first proposal in regard to ships to be delivered between October next and March of next year. On these points the shipbuilders will enter into negotiations with the American Ambassador in Tokyo, Steamer Service Across the Japan Sea.

The Korean Government incorporated in its Budget of next fiscal year a sum to be used as a subsidy for a shipping company undertaking a regular service between Chongjin and Tsingtao, a port in northwestern Japan. Now that the negotiations have passed the Diet, the Korean Government caused Mr. Mochiji, Director of the Communications Bureau, to hand to Mr. H. Ycs id, Managing Director of the Chosen-Yusen Kaisha, an order to take up the service above referred to. According to the Government order the company has to place on the service a steamer of above 2,000 tons, built of steel or iron, with a speed of above 12 nautical miles an hour. The company must make the run between the two ports thirty times a year or more, touching at Wonsan and Rongjin en route. The company opened the service on April 1st and the Annual subsidy to be granted to the company for undertaking the service amounts to ¥290,000. The fare for passengers, freight, and the time schedule will be made public by the company very shortly. As reported a few days ago the company will place on the service the Hedyo Maru (1,000 tons) for the time being.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)  
THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

## Heavy Fighting at Various Points.

London, April 16.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: Since last evening the Germans have been attacking heavily at various parts of the northern battle area and have gained some ground. Their most important advance is the occupation of Baillou. Following the re-entry to Neuve Eglise they maintained a steadily increasing pressure along the front practically all the way between Neuve Eglise and Metz. Towards evening under cover of a tremendous bombardment the infantry advanced as usual in dense waves. Our troops fought stubbornly but the overwhelming numbers forced them to yield ground.

Desperate fighting continued all night. Our artillery shelled the enemy continuously. It is certain that his attempt to advance towards the ridge system will be strenuously contested. His gains hitherto have all been in the dead levels of Flanders, and although it is futile to pretend that his success is not a matter of much concern yet it has brought the smallest tactical advantage proportionate to its extent. Baillou stands astride what was an important artery of communications with places not occupied by the Germans.

We slightly receded after desperate fighting as the result of the attempt of three German Divisions to force the positions at Crucifix Corner. There was considerable hostile infantry movement all day along the La Bassée-Estaires road. Our levelling aeroplanes incessantly skimmed the marching columns inflicting heavy casualties by bombing and machine gunning. South of the Somme the enemy artillery is slightly more active. It is reported that enemy infantry is concentrating south of Bois de Hangard.

## Fighting to North of Montdidier.

London, April 16.  
A French communiqué reports: There is fairly considerable artillery firing in the region north of Montdidier. We progressed by a minor operation in the sector of Noyon. Our reconnaissances are very active, especially in the region of the Oise Canal. A detachment crossed the canal west of Pierre Mandé and brought back prisoners.

## Field Marshal French's Message.

London, April 16.  
The Press Bureau states that in a special Order of the Day, Field Marshal Haig notifies having telegraphed Field Marshal French, "Your kind message has given me the greatest pleasure to all your old comrades. Please accept our grateful thanks. The same spirit that carried your army through 1914 sustains us all again to-day against overwhelming odds."

## Severe Fighting from Metzereu to Wytschaete.

London, April 17.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports severe fighting to-day from Metzereu to Wytschaete. The enemy renewed his attacks in strength at dawn in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete and Opdambronne. Supported by a heavy bombardment he approached our positions under cover of the mist and after a prolonged struggle gained both positions. He also gained a footing in Metzereu where fighting continues. Attacks on other parts of this front were repulsed. The enemy this morning delivered a strong local attack on our positions opposite Boyelles, southward of Arras, where fighting continues. Hostile artillery is more active southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of La Bassée Canal. Our artillery dispersed infantry in the vicinity and near Locon and Oulain. Artillerying has increased at Passchendaele.

The weather was unfavourable for aviation yesterday, only permitting low altitude flights. We dropped over four tons of bombs on different targets, and secured a direct hit with a heavy bomb on a large infantry column. No German aircraft were encountered. One of ours is missing.

## German Reports.

London, April 16.  
A wireless German official message states: We stormed Wilteweg in a surprise attack and also positions astride the village. We captured the heights between Neuve Chapelle and Baillou.  
A wireless German official message states: We stormed the heights of Wytschaete.

## "A SWEEP ON THE CATTECAT."

## Twelve German Trawlers Sunk.

London, April 16.  
The Admiralty reports: Ten German trawlers were sunk by gunfire during a sweep of the Cattegat on April 15. The British ships saved the crews. There were no British casualties.

## AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

Washington, April 16.  
Mr. Lansing in a speech said: We must now fight on until the aims proclaimed by the President are achieved. Win we must and win we will.

## THE CAPTURE OF HELSINGFORS.

## After Three Days' Fighting.

Umeåborg, April 16.  
The Germans took Helsingfors after three days' fighting in the streets and neighbouring forests. Thousands of Red Guards were captured. The Germans are advancing eastward along the railway to Viborg.

## THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

London, April 16.  
The first part of a statement on the Lichnowsky Memorandum by Mr. Gilbert Murray is missing.  
Mr. Murray proceeds to mention the three main questions in issue between Britain and Germany before the war, namely the Baghdad railway, the Portuguese Colonies and the German Naval programme. Viscount Grey agreed not to object to the eventual acquisition of the Portuguese Colonies by Germany provided that Portugal's consent was obtained in a legitimate manner. His only stipulation was that certain Anglo-German secret treaties must be published one whereof in 1890 divided the Portuguese Colonies into economic spheres of influence between England and Germany. Mr. Murray says there was nothing sinister in this treaty. It involved no claim to territory. We merely agreed not to push our trade in one part and Germany agreed not to push hers in the other part but the German Government refused to agree to the publication of the treaty. Prince Lichnowsky considered this refusal insensible.

## THE EXPLOSION AT FRIEDRICHSHAVEN.

## Zeppelins and Gothas Destroyed.

Paris, April 16.  
A Zurich telegram reports that the explosion at Friedrichshafen on April 13 destroyed sheds used for the construction of Gothas and Zeppelins. The damage was enormous. Two Zeppelins and forty-giant aeroplanes were destroyed, while 140 were killed and 300 injured. Incendiarism is suspected. There was great panic in the district.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE MAN-POWER BILL.

London, April 16.  
In the House of Commons in the report stage of the Man Power Bill, Mr. Dillon moved the omission of the clause for conscription in Ireland and pressed the Government to state the real plans. No one would believe that the Government intended pass Home Rule until a Parliament was actually sitting in Ireland, but if steps were taken to carry Home Rule a very great effect would be produced.  
Mr. Lloyd George replied.

## DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Amsterdam, April 16.  
Thousands of families at Prague have been homeless for days.

## BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

London, April 16.  
A French official message says: One person was killed and two injured in the bombardment of Paris last night.

## JAPANESE WOMEN AND THEIR CRITICS.

Dimorphism appears to have gone further among the Japanese than among other races. Of course, to support such an assertion as this it would be necessary to take a very large number of anthropometric measurements and to take careful averages. But if mere impressions are worth anything, we have the frequent testimony of foreigners that it is hard to believe that the Japanese man and the Japanese woman are members of the same race—some have gone so far as to say that they seem like creatures of different planets. And in making this comparison the foreign critics are thinking more of the character than of the physique, and perhaps this is the more important aspect of the two in their dimorphism. It is needless to say that when this comparison is made it is always in favour of the woman—and, of course, the Japanese are content to have it so, or at least have to put up with it. Men of all nations would rather hear such a comparison made in their own disfavour than in that of their womenkind. Recently a Japanese writer who calls himself Saito Man wrote in the Japan Advertiser an article in disparage of his country women. A foreign reader was moved to considerable indignation and wrote a refutation of Saito Man's charges. As the original article was somewhat lengthy, and the refutation was lengthier still, there may have been some reason for the Tokyo paper rejecting the refutation, though it often finds room for inferior material at greater length.

Saito Man's argument—so long as he keeps to it—is that it is a mistake to bring up a woman as a woman rather than as a human being. The tendency of modern peoples is to lessen the difference between men and women in upbringing and habits. The most fashionable theory is that socially dimorphism is altogether bad, and that any disadvantage suffered by one sex always reacts on the other. Certain it is that, while the West is rapidly oblitterating the differences between the conditions surrounding men and women Japan preserves them somewhat rigidly, and most Japanese consider that the peculiar virtues of their country depend on the maintenance of the traditional training of their women. Foreigners have praised Japanese women so highly that it is natural the Japanese should look on the type found so excellent as an asset to be preserved. Moreover, the Japanese believes that this conduces to his own comfort. The Japanese woman is brought up to believe that the man can do everything better than she can herself, and a great many things that she cannot do at all. It is incalculable that in all worldly affairs man knows best. It is made plain to the smallest girl that she has no rights where her brother is concerned. On top of all this comes the constant lessons in decorum and the suppression of all manifestations of temper and of any kind of exuberance. All this goes to create the model, equable, deferential personage so beloved of the Japanophile. Some critics complain, however, that the woman cannot always give way and defer to the man without the man developing the very opposite qualities, and as the Japanese woman's virtues are enumerated the critic supplies the opposite quality as distinguishing characteristic of the men. Indeed, the chief objection to the Japan-

ese method of training women is the bad effect it has on the manners of the men.

According to Saito Man, however, women are more like the men than they look. Of course, with the men wearing foreign clothes the apparent difference is greatly increased—and again to the woman's advantage. Various distinguished foreigners speepled with tears to the women of Japan not to make themselves hideous in the fashions of the West, and these apparently prevailed. But nobody thought that the men's appearance was of sufficient moment to worry about, and while the Japanese men was quick enough to see that his wife gained nothing from European clothes, he seldom understood that a frock coat and top-hat were as incongruous for him as corsets and high heels were for her. It is rather difficult to follow Saito Man in his argument that the women of Japan are less estimable than the men. It all seems to rest on the fact that many young women of to-day are fond of fiction. From this he deduces that they have no sense of duty, and he proceeds to call them "whited sepulchres," "possessors of rotten souls" and "crippled monsters." It is a curiously attitude, and seems to rest on nothing but the assertion of this writer.

Where, as in Japan, one sex monopolises authority and pretends to possess all wisdom, it has to take all the blame for any shortcomings in the other sex. In whatever degree Japanese women lack intelligence and ancient proverbial declare that they do—it is the fault of the men who undertake to give them a womanly education. Were women on an equality with men the question would hardly arise of the comparative merits of the sexes, and certainly no blame would attach to one for the shortcomings of the other.

It is significant, however, that an intelligent Japanese should find that the approved method of bringing up women is a total failure, and should even go so far as to say that behind their modesty of demeanour they are as conceited as the men! Few would be found to endorse such a proposition, but those who find most imperfection should be foremost in demanding a more liberal education. The Japanese are, on the whole, far less considerate to their women than the Western nations. Chamberlain finds the spirit of chivalry absent, and there are the scandals of mill labour and of the legality of immoral contracts. All these things are wrong and produce their due need of evil, deterioration to the character of one sex—perhaps of both. One may pretend to judge by results, and say that the Japanese woman is as charming that her upbringing must be the best possible. But in a matter like this it is safest to go upon theory. There may be some good points in the Japanese woman's education, but it is patent that there are some very bad ones, and that there are still worse features in male education touching men's relations to women. Even if all the evil resulting from this is manifested only in the male sex, the woman with whom the men off-shoulder come in contact will suffer. Saito Man is curiously and libellous, exaggerating things beyond any semblance of truth, but so far as he deals with his country women, he is only making out a case for their better treatment at the hands of the men who assume a monopoly of wisdom and authority. —Japan Chronicle.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## Cases at To-day's Hearing.

The April Criminal Sessions were opened before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court to-day. There was not a heavy calendar.

## Returned Banished.

The first case taken was that in which Chang Fuk pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

It was stated by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) that the prisoner was arrested on April 2, by a District Watchman. When asked why he came back he said—that he came to find a younger brother, as his mother had died. The prisoner had been banished no less than five times, the last occasion being in June 1914, for twenty years.

His Lordship gave the prisoner a severe admonishing, and sentenced him to three years' hard labour.

Four men named Tse Fat, Tang Shai Mai, Tang Kwai, Tang Shang, were charged with committing robbery with violence at Chuk Hang, on March 1.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The following composed the Jury:—Messrs. J. Mitchell, J. D. Marquis, E. Thorpe, A. Mackenzie, P. O. Potts, T. F. d'Azevedo and J. H. Underwood.

The Crown Solicitor, who conducted the case for the Crown, stated that the offence took place at the village of Chuk Hang, in the New Territories, which lies between the Fanning Golf Course and An Tau police station. On the night of March 1, a small house at one end of the village was attacked. The occupants were in bed, when the door was suddenly broken open and three men came into the room. The husband was bound up and threatened and the house was ransacked. The men were armed with knives and one had a revolver. Other men were standing on guard outside, and before the robbers left, the man and wife were locked up. The robbers later went to the next house and succeeded in getting away with over \$60, which had been paid an account of the marriage of the daughter of the house. The four men were later arrested, and all of them had been identified.

When the first witness, the tenant of the first house, came to give his evidence, the interpreter had difficulty in understanding him, explaining to his Lordship:—"The man speaks a broken dialect; half Cantonese, half Hakka, and half some other mixture."

The evidence was then taken. All the prisoners made statements protesting against the charge. They maintained that the story of the prosecution was all lies.

The Jury found the first prisoner guilty unanimously, but found the other three not guilty by five to two.

The first prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and ordered to receive ten strokes with the cat. The others were discharged.

## A Further Charge.

Two of the same men, named Tang Shai Mai, and Tang Shang, were also charged with robbery with violence at Tai San, New Territories, on February 2.

To this they pleaded not guilty. The Jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. E. O. P. Hyndman, E. S. Ford, G. A. Carrvalho, O. M. Sequeira, A. Leon, D. A. Moodeen, and H. A. Hyndman.

Mr. Wakeman, prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, said it was alleged the two men had committed the robbery at Wong Tai San, a small village in the New Territories. At the time the house was only occupied by women and children. A woman in one of the houses was alarmed by the three men dropping down into the living room through the roof. They ransacked the place and took away with them money and jewellery. When they had gone the woman opened the door and saw the two prisoners with another man, standing outside evidently keeping watch. She recognized prisoners as men who lived in an adjoining village.

Another woman, disturbed, looking out of her window saw the robbery being committed in the other house. Later, her own door was broken down and her

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## Yesterday Evening's Play.

A large crowd gathered on the Cricket Ground yesterday evening to watch the progress of the Tennis Tournament. There was some really excellent tennis seen, the following being the results:—  
Championship Singles:—J. M. Soeters beat J. B. Irvine, 8-6, 6-4, 9-7.

Professional Pairs:—H. and B. Hancock beat Sarg. H. G. Park and Mr. F. W. Carey, 6-1, 6-1.  
R. P. Thurstall and A. Morse beat R. M. Henderson and H. J. Jackson, 6-1, 6-8, 6-4.

S. E. Green and J. Stalker beat J. B. Wool and E. W. Hamilton, 6-1, 6-1.

Singles Handicap "B":—P. H. Pieroy (recs. 15/1) beat P. B. Bobinson (recs. 1/6) 6-4, 8-1. Capt. Gray beat G. S. Arobbutt, 6-1, 9-7.

Mixed Doubles Handicap:—L. H. F. Murry and Mrs. Hammond (own 1/6) beat M. E. Kent and Mrs. Kent (own 15/1) 6-3, 6-8, 6-2.

Handicap Doubles: E. B. Hallifax and A. G. M. Fletcher (rec. 15/1) beat H. W. Weyler and J. J. Bleeker (rec. 15/2) 6-3, 6-1.

In this competition E. R. Thomas and G. S. Arobbutt have received a walk-over from N. E. Kent and H. E. Marial.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—  
Boots.

All ranks whose names have been submitted through Equipment Officers as requiring boots for police duty may obtain same by applying in person to the Contractor, Fook Sing, 7, Queen's Road East.

Equipment Parades.  
All ranks will attend at Headquarters Office as detailed below. Men on duty on the dates allocated to their Sections will attend at such subsequent dates as are specified in this Order.

Uniform, Caps with covers to be worn. Rifles, Ammunition, Truncheons, Whistles, Chains, Armlets and Belts to be produced for inspection by those in possession of same.

The first named Section will attend at 5.15 p.m. and second named Section at 5.45 p.m.

Friday, April 19th—No. 7 Section and No. 8 Section.  
Monday, April 22nd—No. 9 Section and No. 10 Section.

Tuesday, April 23rd—No. 11 Section and No. 12 Section.  
Wednesday, April 24th—No. 13 Section and No. 14 Section.

Thursday, April 25th—No. 15 Section and No. 16 Section.

Friday, April 26th—5.15 p.m.—all members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies who have been unable by reason of duty, to attend on previous dates. Men will be required to state the nature of all equipment in their possession which was issued before 1918 and is still serviceable, and all issued since January 1st, 1918.

## Traffic Duty.

Twenty men of No. 1 Platoon are required for traffic duty on Saturday, April 26th, from 2.30 p.m. to about 4.45 p.m. Names will be obtained by Inspectors Ensigne. Report at Headquarters Office at 2.30 p.m. sharp and draw belts. White uniform, helmets and spikes.

## Summer Uniform.

Will now be worn on all day dates.

Joined.  
No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Section—P.O. 468 H. Maxwell.

## Cricket.

The following will represent Queen's College, Past and Present, the University on the University Ground on Saturday, April 20th, at 2 p.m.:—M. Abbas, R. E. O. Bird, Choo Ma Ping, F. J. de Rome, E. J. Edwards, W. Kay, G. Hall, B. A. Ismail, E. R. Ismail, A. H. Ramjahn and A. A. Ramjahn.

house robbed. When the men were going out she tried to get through the door but was pushed back by three men, two of whom she said she could identify as the prisoners, whom she had known for some time. Both men said Mr. Wakeman were well-known in the neighbourhood. Evidence was then taken.

## GERMAN DUKE'S SUICIDE.

## Matrimonial Complications.

The Hoge, March 7.—The mystery surrounding the death of Adolf Friedrich, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has now been cleared up and proves to be a remnant of true German medievalism. Many years ago it was agreed between the Duke and his brother, Karl Borwin, that the latter should marry and continue the family, whereas Adolf Friedrich should devote his life to painting. Adolf Friedrich married a lady not of princely family. Karl Borwin was killed in a motor accident. The heir presumptive is the late Duke's second cousin, Karl Michael. In July, 1914, he became a naturalized General in the Russian Army, and so cannot now inherit the title.

At the beginning of the war an effort was made to force the Duke to divorce his morganatic wife in order to marry a Princess of the royal family. Not only did the Duke, who was devoted to his wife, refuse to divorce her, but she herself strenuously opposed the project, although, as German papers assert, the State demanded it, and the situation apparently preyed on the Duke's mind, although, according to reports, he continued to appear before the public as a gay, companionable man of the world. Latterly, however, he had led a more and more lonely life, often wandering about the woods of his estate at night, until finally he lost his reason and committed suicide.

A small Mecklenburg paper publishes a statement, as it asserts, to dissipate many false rumours. This journal says that the Duke intended to become engaged to a Princess of a German house whom he loved, but that before this was possible obstacles had to be overcome in the shape of the breaking of connections with a person of lower rank, and that this effected his reason.

Apparently the Strelitzers wish to remain citizens of an independent federal State, and for this reason would even consent to allowing the Russian General, Karl Michael, to reign in order that Mecklenburg-Strelitz should not be amalgamated with the Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an event which would ensue if the nearest heir were not allowed to succeed. An appeal has been made to them to maintain the independence which they have enjoyed for more than 200 years.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes us as follows:—

The Police Department has been instructed by the Tachan to appoint a number of detectives to various parts of the city and to arrest any one who talks about Luk Wing Ting having died of "vomiting blood."

It is reported that the 2nd battalion of General Lung's army is surrounded in Sai Kai city. His munitions and provisions are exhausted. The commander offers to surrender on condition that two months' pay be made due to the soldiers are paid. The commander of the Canton troops has asked instructions from the authority.

A circular notice from Luk Wing Ting has been circulated everywhere on the western front to the effect that a reward of \$100,000 will be given to those who can capture Lung Chai Kwong alive and \$50,000 to those who can secure his corpse. His military officers, who surrender with their forces, are offered similar positions in Canton.

Owing to lack of money to meet the military expenses in the west the Financial Department has borrowed from 5 banks a sum of \$285,000, at 15 per cent monthly, and have given the October's tax as pledge.

A bill has been introduced in the Provincial Assembly to regulate the Electric Light and Water Works Companies, on account of the alleged dimness of the light supplied and the bad condition of the water.

The S. S. Siam which left Canton for Wunow, on the evening of the 12th instant, was wrecked at Taek Ling. The ship immediately began to sink and the 400 passengers on board were thus saved.



Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français,  
Omnibus and Private.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.



